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EXAMINER

BATAILLE, PIERRE MICHE

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2186

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/923,809

**Applicant(s)**

KASRIEL ET AL.

**Examiner**

Pierre-Michel Bataille

**Art Unit**

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is taken with respect to applicant's communication filed April 7, 2005 responding to Office Action dated January 4, 2005. Applicant's amendment and or arguments have been considered with the results that follow.
2. Claims 1-28 are under examination in the application.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-28 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Although a new ground of rejection is introduced. The examiner judges that it is necessary to as to emphasize on certain points well-known in the Internet technology and widely used to improve response time.

It is known in the art that network caching technique reduces average delays associated with sending web pages to clients by decreasing the apparent network distance from the client to the server; it also reduces the resources on the principal server needed for serving web pages of a site to clients since many of the requests are processed by the cache server. The caching technique involved caching allowing a Web site to store information on a user's machine and later retrieve it. The pieces of information stored are referred to as name-value pairs. Please refer, for an evidence of the above to: Marshall Brain, How

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Stuff Works, "How Web Servers and the Internet Work," obtained at Internet address <http://www.howstuffworks.com/web-server.htm>.

The site explained that the caching technique, which started receiving tremendous media attention back in 2000 because of Internet privacy concerns, provides capabilities that make the Web much easier to navigate. The designers of almost every major site allow use of the caching technique because they provide a better user experience and make it much easier and faster to navigate and receive requested information.

Web servers use the caching technique can store on a user's hard disk information related to visited sites and later retrieve the stored information when needed. A window-based system stored the information in a temporary Internet folder.

Raz (US 2001/0037400) explains that the caching technique is limited to static web pages and does not decrease the response time associated with non-static or dynamic Web pages, such as pages which include browser-supported user input mechanisms or request supplemental resources [Par. 0011].

The Web site explains that browser sends a request to a Web site for a requested page, i.e. by typing the URL <http://www.amazon.com> into a browser, the browser will contact Amazon's server and request its home page where two things happen (1) the browser will look on the machine for a file was created in relation to the Amazon Web site; and if it finds an Amazon file, the browser will

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send all of the name-value pairs in the file to Amazon's server along with the URL; and (2) if no name-value pairs are received, the browser knows that Amazon has not been previously visited and creates a new file for Amazon and stores the name-value pairs on the local hard disk. A Web site can retrieve only the information that it has placed on one's machine. It cannot retrieve information from other files, or any other information from the machine.

Raz, similar to above features, teaches that when a client initiates a session with a server and accesses a given page of a multi-page web site, a net accelerator residing on the server sends all of the pages in the web site to the client. These pages are then stored in the client cache. When the user requests a different page in the web site, the browser can retrieve the web page from the local cache rather than fetching it the web site server. In a variation of this technique, accelerator software can reside on the client, which operates to fetch all pages in a web site from the server when the client first accesses a given page. In either system, after all of the pages have been transferred to the client and cached locally, the subsequent user-perceived response time of the system for displaying pages from the web site is increase since the pages have already been transferred. [See par. 0007; 0009].

FIGS. 3 and 4 (RAZ) are flowcharts showing the operation of the client and server in one implementation of a method for streaming static web pages to the client, where the pages transmitted are preferably compressed for transmission to reduce bandwidth requirements and associated content linked to

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or referenced by the pages can also be compressed for delivery, the streaming manager receiving the web compressed pages, subsequently caches them in the local memory. [See Par. 0035, 0042, and 0051].

Raz further features a system used to improve the user-perceived performance of the web site server in serving the client with static web pages and non-static web pages where a web page comprises the combination of a static web page or Web page definition and the corresponding web page contents or non-static or dynamic content of the page. A static web page is a web page that does not include browser-supported user input means, other than predefined link selections (i.e., hyperlinks), in its web page definition. Any web page that is not a static web page is a non-static web page or dynamic web page. A non-static web page includes either browser-supported user input means other than predefined link selection in its web page definition, or web page contents of a type capable of soliciting or responding to user input or of generating changes to the visible display of a web page. [See Par. 0071-0075]

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 1-3, 5-24, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,405,252 (Gupta et al) in view of US 200/0037400 (Raz et al)

With respect to claim 1, 7, 12, and 17, Gupta teaches the method, **as illustrated in Fig. 4**, transmitting a web page comprising the steps of: receiving a request for a web page **[(first domain name server coupled to a first network probe server, configured to receive a request from a user for the web page at a first web address) Col. 9, Lines 32-34]**; ascertaining if a set of related information related to said web page is present in a cache at a first server **[WebServer determining whether it has requested information) Col. 10, Lines 43-58]**, the set of information comprising a set of static elements of the web page **[(typical feature of web requests as typically contains static content and dynamic content) [Col. 9, Lines 34-42]**; serving the set of information from the cache to a user in response to said request; and serving a set of dynamic information to the user in response to said user **[(WebCache server retrieving static and dynamic content and from memory and sends requested static and dynamic contents to user) Col. 10, Lines 18-37]**.

Gupta fails to specifically teach compressed version of static information related to the web page. Although one of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that the recited claimed compressed information referred to static content that is compressed once and sent from the originating server to the client, such as and not limited to persistent data such as hyperlinks, graphics, and text that typically do not change between web page accesses, detailed in

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applicant's specification on page 5, and as illustrated in Gupta's disclosure. It is known that wireless communications devices and Web or proxy servers use compressed web pages wherein, in response to a request for a Web page, a first portion of the requested Web content is static so as to be independent of the response received from network sites a second portion of the content is dynamic so as to be determined by the response from the network site. In another alternative, Raz teaches a system used to improve the user-perceived performance of the web site server in serving the client with static web pages and non-static web pages where a web page comprises the combination of a static web page or Web page definition and the corresponding web page contents or non-static or dynamic content of the page, the static web page being predefined link selections (i.e., hyperlinks), in its web page definition and a non-static web page or dynamic web being web page contents of a type capable of soliciting or responding to user input or of generating changes to the visible display of a web page [Par. 0071-0075]; the operation of the client and server in one implementation of a method for streaming static web pages to the client, where the pages transmitted are preferably compressed for transmission to reduce bandwidth requirements and associated content linked to or referenced by the pages can also be compressed for delivery, the streaming manager receiving the web compressed pages, subsequently caches them in the local memory. [See Par. 0035, 0042, and 0051]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have arrived at the claimed feature, a compressed version of static information related to the web page, as taught by Raz in



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conjunction with the Web page transmission of Gupta, because the caching technique associated with the compressed static web pages would not decrease response time associated with non-static or dynamic Web pages, such as pages which include browser-supported user input mechanisms or request supplemental resources, as taught by Raz [Par. 0011].

With respect to claims 2, 5, 10, 18, 20, Gupta teaches receiving the requests by one of an originating server, a proxy server, and a mirroring server [Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claims 3 and 21, Gupta teaches the compressed information includes a compressed version of said web page and one or more elements in a web page includes at least static elements and dynamic elements [Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claims 5, Gupta discloses serving the set of compressed information from a mirroring server [Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63]; Hawkins additionally discloses serving the set of compressed information from a mirroring server [Fig. 1 & Fig. 4]

With respect to claims 6, 11, 13-14, Gupta teaches ascertaining if said set of compressed information is caches in another location, obtaining said set of compressed information and caching said set of information in said first server [Col. 13, Lines 22-30].

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With respect to claims 8 and 19, Gupta suggests the server being selected from a group consisting of an originating server, mirroring server, and a proxy encoder server [Col. 4, Lines 1-11; Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claim 9, Gupta suggests that the location is selected from a group consisting of a client device and a mirroring server [Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claims 11, Gupta discloses caching static information at a second location and serving said set of information from said second location to a client device [Col. 10, Lines 43-58].

With respect to claims 15-16 and 25-28, Gupta teaches decompressing is performed by software that is proximate to said client or decompressing is performed automatically by a browser associated with said location [Col. 6, Lines 32-42].

With respect to claims 22-24, Hawkins teaches the software programmed to compare information at said first server or said second server with the compressed static information previously served to a user, calculate the difference and compress the delta information [Col. 14, Lines 10-28; Col. 21, Lines 21-65; Col. 16, Lines 1-21].

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6. Claims 4 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,405,252 (Gupta et al) in view of US 2001/0037400 (Raz et al) and further in view of US 6,728,785 (Jungck)

With respect to claims 4, 25, the combined references by Gupta and Raz teaches the invention as claimed, but fails to teach compressed information comprising Huffman tree corresponding to the web page. However, Jungck teaches proxy server receiving content requests from workstation's requesting web pages and web page content from the web server, a compressor to switch from non-compressed storage to compression with the trees defined by the specification, or to compression with specified Huffman trees [Col. 2, Lines 50-65]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to have arrived at the claimed invention, as Huffman tree can be generated before the compression to save time compressing the data, as taught by Jungck [Col. 4, Lines 60-67].

### ***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Marshall Brain, How Stuff Works, "How Web Servers and the Internet Work," obtained at Internet address <http://www.howstuffworks.com/web-server.htm>.

US 6,728,785 (Jungck) teaches system and method for dynamic compression of web pages over a computer network without affecting the existing web server.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Michel Bataille whose telephone number is (571) 272-4178. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (9:30A to 6:00P).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew M. Kim can be reached on (571) 272-4182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Pierre-Michel Bataille  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2186

June 7, 2005

**PIERRE BATAILLE**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**